

1622-Surrender of Manheim to Tilly 1640 Long Parliament began. 1760-Foundation stone laid for Black-

1769-La Salle arrived at mouth of the

friars bridge across the River

Miami. 1795-French Directory chosen.

1806-French occupied Hesse.... Battle of Strelitz.

1812-French defeated Russians near Wiazms. 1814-Americans abandoned and de-

stroyed Fort Erie. 1837-Constitution of Hanover abrogated by royal ordinance.

1854 Battle of Inkerman. 1856-Visit of Victor Emmanuel of Italy

to Queen Victoria 1861-The Confederate schooner Bermo da, ran the blockade at Savannah . . . Gen. McClellan succeeded Gen. Scott as commander of armies of the Unit-

1862-Gen. Burnside succeeded Gen. Mc-Clellan in command of army of the Potomac. 1864 Confederate ram Albemarie de-

stroyed by Lieut, Cushing.... Nevada admitted to the Union. 1867 Gen. Sherman announced the In-

dian war at an end. 1871-Eleven women and children killed in panie in negro church in Louis-

1872-Monument to Sir Walter Scott unveiled in Central Park, New York. 1889-Presidential proclamation declaring North and South Dakota States

1890 Grand hotel, San Francisco, destroyed by fire The first Japanese

parliament opened. 1891-Maverick National Bank, Boston, failed President Fonceca proclaimed himself dictator of Brazil. 1892 Celebrations in honor of Luther

at Wittenberg. 1894-Nicholas II. proclaimed Emperor of Russia The new "serum cure" for diphtheria announced by Dr. Roux of Paris.

1895-Two earthquake shocks felt in

many of the Western States. 1898 American peace commissioners manded whole of Philippines from Spain....American naval reserva-tion established at Honolulu.... Russia mobilized a strong naval fleet at Port Arthur.

1900 - Cuban constitutional convention opened at Havana.

1962-British cable completed around the world ... Fifteen killed and seventy injured by explosion of election fire-works in Madison Square, New York.

1903-New Irish land act went into operation Panama proclaimed its 1904-Liberals victorious in Canadian

elections.....Russian warships left Vigo, Spain, for the East....Eva Booth appointed commander of the Salvation Army in the United States. 1905-Five thousand Jews reported killed in Odessa during the riots.



on his western speechmaking tour, pointed out that if Hearst were elected Governor he would immeasurably overshadow Bryan in the contest for the Democratic nomination.

Attorney General Moody and United States Senator Knox made speeches for the regular Republican ticket in Pennsylvania, and both took occasion to declare that local and municipal abuses within the party should be remedied.

Taking up the gauntlet thrown down by the regular Republican leaders, State Treasurer Berry of Pennsylvania filed with Attorney General Carson a detailed statement of the overcharge and irregu larities in connection with the comple tion of the \$13,000,000 State capitol, He said there was a system of bidding, by which the price paid for work exceeded the bid many fold. Attorney General Clarson replied that the proofs were flicient to substantiate Berry's conclu-

Postmuster General Cortelyon has ansounced his intention of retiring from chairmanship of the Republican na floral committee before he becomes Sec retary of the Treasury, and it is expected that Harry 8. New of Indiana will take

the vacant place.
Philadelphia papers have made publi lidavits which declare that Dr. Swallow he preacher prohibitionist leader, had negotiated with Senator Penrose and ha received \$5,000 for his attack on Emery The deal is alleged to have been made through a third party. Dr. Swallow im mediately brought action for libel.

Frank II. Waskey, who is the first de egate from Alaska to the national Con greas, has reached Washington. His hom Nome, near the aretic circle. was elected on a non-partisan ticket rep

resenting the interests of the miners. ment, with the assurances of the admir intertion's desire to observe all treaty obligations. Should the San Francisco authorities fail to realize the effect of their pelicy upon the obligations, it understand the President will consider the sawer of the government to enforce treats antees. It is also reported that some the Japanese restaurant keepers of Francisco have been beycotted.

PUSH WEATHER MAP.

UNITED STATES FORECASTS WILL EXTEND NORTHWARD.

Washington Weather Men Herenfter to Reckon with World Conditions Instead of with Those of America Alone-Hemisphere Now Covered.

Beginning this month, the United States weather map will be extended to include a complete grasp of the northern hemisphere. Maps are being prepared, for use by forecasters of the government, which will include Irkutsk. Tomsk and Ekaterinburg, in Siberia. In addition, the 'Icelandic low," which means the area of low winter baroineter of the North Atlantic, soon will begin making reports by cable. The opening of cable service to Iceland, just announced, will make this possible.

Already the weather bureau receives reports from western Europe, including London, Paris, Hamburg and half a dozen points in Great Britain. Every morning a cable from the Azores covers conditions in the South Atlantic region, including Lisbon. Arrangements are near completion for daily reports from the "Bering Sea low" barometric area. In the summer storm season the West Indies region is completely reported.

Broadly speaking, the northern hemisphere will report dally on its weather conditions to the bureau in Washington. There will still be large gaps; as, for instance, the Aleutian Island chain from Alaska across to Siberia, which will need to be covered later by arrangements for wireless reports, or for reports from steamships crossing the Pacific by the "great circle" route. Nome, Alaska, for the time being, will be the extreme report from American territory to the far Northwest. As soon as possible-which means when observers can be engaged-reports from interior Alaska will be secured.

For International Reports. And beyond this in the not distant future there will be an international weather reporting arrangement, just as there is now an international postal agreement, whereby the world's weather conditions will be reported in co-operation and forecasts will made, covering long periods.

"We will be able," said Chief Garrioft of the Chicago weather bureau, "at least to notify the Kansas farmer of the outlook for weather long enough in advance to enable him to pick a propitions harvest week. It is not only important to tell what the weather will be, but to tell bow long it will last; to forecast a rainy week and a fair week. We will be able to inform people when it will be safe to cut their hay and allow it to cure on the grounds, or to notify a farmer whether a coming week will be safe for cutting hay. A State fair management will be able to learn at the beginning of its week of entertainment mer thought of the entry of the American the usual Republican majorities in any whether the weather is likely to be Federation of Labor into politics. Mr. place where there was any considerable good, or whether a postponement would | Mitchell said: Being officially connected be desirable."

The greatest land area on earth is the immense continental plain from St. | been made on a non-partisan basis, it is port. The Tammany judges are all elect-Petersburg east to the Pacific-7,000 miles in extent. This area has more to do with making weather than any oth- friends and resolutely to oppose the men er such area on earth, because land is subject to greater extremes of heat be honestly classed as enemies of the and cold than water. Hence, to fore trades union movemen. I feel confident cast weather, it is desirable to know that the step taken h: the Federation is conditions prevailing over this land area. It is this that the weather bureau has arranged to do.

The arrangements just closed with the Central Physical Observatory at the points named in this great area of land expanse. With them the whole realm of possibilities of weather forecasting will be vastly enlarged. Washington for the first time will be able to reckon intelligently with world conditions, and as the experts become familiar with these conditions in detail, they will make accurate forecasts for a far longer time than ever before.



Kansas City lodging houses appear to be the kind not to build.

The cab strike in New York won't hurt just now, while so many other wheels are going round. Perhaps Miss Krupp was glad to get

the Kaiser's consent, but really it was none of his affair. ed nine men was more destructive than

It is being proved by the investigation in Chiengo that the talk about a grain trust is not all chaff.

The New York magistrate who com mitted his own cook to jail is a martyr to the law's conventions.

Had it not been for Pocahontas the long line of American John Smiths might have been cut off right at the start.

Ex-Senator Burton has established a precedent, but he gets no credit for it. The men who robbed the Aux Vasse (Mo.) bank were not trust magnates. They overlooked \$70,000.

Gen. Funston doesn't need to be poplar in Cuba. He has enough popularity in the United States to last a while. The question of the lady or the tiger isn't to be compared with the mystery of

the note in the Weightman will case. It seems to be the general consensus of expert opinion that the way to get lasting peace in Cuba is with a shoe last, When he heard that Dowle had concluded not to make a Zion out of Mexico, President Diaz must have felt greatly re-

Two hundred and four brass bands are to play in a contest at the Crystal Palace, London. That's something to blow

Washington schools ask a million dollars more than they had last year. This "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetie" is getting expensive.

Magoon is getting things down so fine in Cuba that he even makes the crowd happy when he asks the office holders to which is now its greatest failing

Nallmakers in England get \$3 a week, and in this country \$30.

Shoemakers in Austria get \$7 a week, while in Lynn, Mass., they get \$12.

The National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America will hold its annual convention in New York Dec. 3. It has been definitely decided by the Central Labor Union of Scranton, Pa., t build a \$50,000 labor temple for the us of the trades unions.

The bootblacks of Montreal, Can., a organizing, with a view of improving their condition and enforcing a general charg of 10 cents for a shine.

In 1904 the unions in the building trades of Denmark showed the larges membership, the aggregate for 180 union being nearly 13,500 members. The remittances to China made by coo

lies or laborers at work in other countrie Is now estimated to reach \$50,000,000 at nually, including \$5,000,000 said to b sent home by the judentured coolies in th Transyaal mines. As compared with last year, out of 27

British trade unions, with a membershi of 596,010 making returns, 22,528 wer unemployed at the end of August, bein only 3.8 per cent, as against 5.4 per cen in August, 1905-a big drop.

Not a child is working 'n any ciga factory in New England. The New Eng land conference alone spent \$20,000 label agitation and advertising. The ag gregate spent by the local unious in a dition is estimated at probably \$200,000 The New Jersey State Federation of Labor charges that wholesale violation of the child labor law prevail through out the State. The employment of chi dren at night work, which is contrary t the law, is declared to be a common pra

Rhode Island State Bureau of Industrial Statistics has issued its annual report for 1905. It shows that the number of wage earners has increased nearly 10 per cent over 1904, with 59,438 as against 54,180 the previous year. In the same period the total wages paid increased more than 11 per cent, from \$22,630,536 to \$25,136,300. An even greater increase is shown in the value of products with a gain of 16 per cent, the figures showing \$126,440,252 in 1905, as compared with

\$109,140,753 in 1904. A Boston ma. just returned from San Francisco says: "While it would be a difficult problem to designate the salaries paid to the various kinds of labor, I know positively that bricklayers get \$10 a day for eight hours' work, and their tenders receive no less than \$5 for the same hours of labor. Stationary engineers are paid \$6 a day for eight hours, and the unskilled labor is paid at least \$3 a day. Plas terers demand and receive anywhere from \$8 to \$10 a day. These are only a few of the figures, but all the other wages can be easily estimated from these."

John Mitchell, president of the United with the Federation, the move certainly We aim in this campaign to stand by our who are allied with the forces that can the only correct way of solving the situa-

A Magazine for the Blind.

Through the charitable impulses of Mrs. William Ziegler, widow of the late St. Petersburg will secure reports from head of the Royal Baking Powder Company, the first periodical for the blind is about to be launched at New York for free distribution to 70,000 blind per sons in the United States. It will contain news of the day and literary matter besides letters from the inmates of blind institutions, telling of their work and interests. The magazine will be printed in both systems of raised letters, namely, Braille and the New York point. Both are composed of characters based upon the combination of raised dots, so that the blind can detect the letters and words by the finger tips moving over the embossed surface. The new magazine is to contain 100 pages, which are of necessity printed only on one side, and as the paper has to be heavy, each number will be a bulky book, but all books of the blind are carried through the mail without postage, and making all allowance for this, the cost of the periodical is estimated at \$60,000 per year. The bureau of education has been asked to furnish a Hst of the names and addresses of the blind persons capable of reading the point system. The inspiration of this charity was Mrs. Ziegler's blind son, now 40 years old, who lost sight soon after birth .. Walter S. Holmes is to be editor and manager. The offices are 1931 Broadway, and it is desired that persons knowing That Nicaraguan hurricane which kill- blind people shall forward their names and addresses, to be put upon the free subscription list. A key to the point system will be sent free upon request.

English to Grow Cotton Here. A second commission representing Laneashire, England, cotton spinners is about due at New York, invested with the authority to buy extensive tracts of land in the Southern States for the purpose of experimenting in the growing of cotton.

Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Cath

olic diocese of Newark, N. J., has in-structed all of his churches to discontinue the use of the bymns, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light," in their service. The latter might be sung after the conclusion of the service, but the former never, as the law of the church does not permit the singing of any hymn that is not part of the liturgical service. "Lead, Kindly Light" was written by Cardinal Newman before his conversion to the Catholic religion.

Chicago Quits Co-education William D. McClintock, dean of the niversity of Chicago, announced that s faculty had finally decided upon omplete segregation of men and women students, and henceforth the aim would be two affiliated universities, one for women and another for men. The buildings for he women's dormitory and recitation rooms are to be entirely removed from those of the men; the students of different sexes will never meet except occasionally on the campus. The dean says that the university life needs to be more secluded and, freer from the publicity

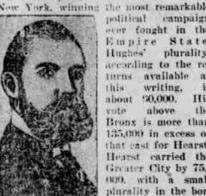
記りはいのははははい

COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS

| | Representatives. | | | | | Senators. | | | |
|--|------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--|
| | -1906, 1904, | | | -1906, 1904,- | | | | | |
| States. | R. | D. | R. | D. | R. | D, | R. | D | |
| Alabama. | | 9 | | 9 | | 2 | 20 | 1 | |
| Arkansas | | 7 | 4.4 | 7 | 200 | 2 | 2.5 | 1 3 | |
| California | - 8 | 4.4 | 8 | 78.9 | 2 | | 2. | | |
| Colorado. | 3. | - 10 | - 3 | 120 | 2 | 2 | 100 | - | |
| Conn | 15 | 22 | - 5 | 100 | 2 | 18.4 | 22 | 100 | |
| Delaware | 1 | - 65 | 1 | 10.00 | 2 | | - 2 | 1919 | |
| Florida | | - 2 | | -3 | 22 | 2 | 4.4 | - 1 | |
| Cleoveria | | 11 | | 11 | 0.0 | 2 2 | 414 | 3 | |
| Idaho Illinois. Indiana. Iowa | 1 | 1000 | 24 | 1 | 2.66 | 14.4 | 1 | - 1 | |
| Idaho Illinois. | 18 | 7 | 24 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 4.1 | |
| Indiana. | 9 | 4 | 11 | 22 | 10000 | | - 2 | 4.4 | |
| Iowa | 10 | 1 | 11 | 74.00 | - 2 | | 2 | 43 | |
| Kansas | 8 | 143 | 8 | | - 9 | 4.4 | 2 | 10.0 | |
| The same was and and | - 4 | 14.44 | 44 | - 65 | | | 10101 | The pass | |
| Louisi'na Malpe. Maryland | 400 | 7 | -71 | 7 | 100 | 2 | 2 | - 1 | |
| Malne. | 4 | 440 | 4 | | - 2 | * * | 2 | - 24 | |
| Maryland | - 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | 2 | ** | 2 | |
| Mass | 11 | - 3 | | | 2 | 35 | 2 | 20 | |
| Mich | 12 | | 14 | | 2 | 44 | 2 | | |
| Minn | - 8 | 1 | 9 | 13.0 | - 0 | | 2 | 2673 | |
| Miss | | 8 | V.9 | 8 | | 12 | 2222 | 1 | |
| Missouri. | 4 | 12 | 9. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Montana. | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1916 | - 5 | |
| Nebraska. | | 149 | 6 | | 9 | | 19 | - | |
| Nevado | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 167 | 73 | |
| N. Ham. | 10 | - 32 | 12 | | 4.9 | 1 | 2 | 363 | |
| N J | 8 | 2 | 9 26 1 20 20 | 1 | 1.5 | 1414 | - 12 | | |
| N. Y | | 12 | 201 | 31 | 2 | 2 | 101 :00 | 93 | |
| N. C | 1 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 20 | 12 | 100 | 1 3 | |
| N. D | - 6 | 433 | 12 | | 2 | - 5 | - 10 | 90 | |
| Ohlo | 16 | - 5 | 20 | 1 | - 9 | | - 2 | | |
| Oregon . | ^ \d | | | | . 1212121010 1212121 | 1 | 21.00.00 | 100 | |
| Penn. | 7962 | Ġ | 91 | 1 | - 17 | 63 | - 2 | - 33 | |
| R. I | 2 | 0.00 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - 2 | | |
| S. C | | 7 .8 | | 1 1 7 | | 2 | | 17.8 | |
| S. D | 10 | | 9. | | 3 | | 4 | VG | |
| Tenn. | - | 8 | 2 2 | 8 | | - 4 | 1000 | 1 | |
| Texas | 4. | 16 | 6 | 16 | | 19 | | 1 | |
| TTO IN TO | | | 1 | | - 23 | - 6 | - 2 | 45 | |
| Vermont | - 4 | 15 | - 0 | - 55 | - 9 | (000) | 2 2 | - 22 | |
| Vermont. Virginia. Wash | ī | 9 | 1 2 | 9 | | 9 | 16.00 | | |
| Wash | 28 | 0.0 | - 12 | - 1 | 0 | | 9 | V | |
| W. V | 3 | 7.7 | . 5 | 7.5 | - cum - cum m | | 12 | Vit | |
| Wisconsin | 9 | 2 | 10 | | 53 | 6 | - 3 | 0.0 | |
| Wyoming | 1 | - | 1 | | 19 | 11 | 0101010 | | |
| y committee | - | 1 | - | annie. | Name of | - | - | - | |
| Total ! | min | 200 | steen. | 136 | - | 31 | 57 | 332 | |

NEW YORK.

Charles Evans Hughes defeated Wil lim Randolph Hearst for Governor of New York, winning the most remarkable political campaign ever fought in the Empire State.



turns available at writing. this about 90,000. above Bronx is more than 135,000 in excess of that east for Hearst. Hearst carried th Greater City by 75,-000, with a small plurality in the bor-

ough of Brooklyn C. E. HUGHES. where the McCarrer forces were in open revolt against the head of the Democratic ticket. The vote for Hughes is considerably less than that given Higgins and the Odell faction is accused of treachery. The only large city Mine Workers of America, was asked by that kept to Republican precedent was a Pittsburg, Pa., reporter what the for- Albany. Hearst made great inroads on labor element. The farmers stood by the Republican ticket. In New York City has my hearty endorsement. As it has the judiciary ticket received scanty supone that will commend itself to the Amer-ican voter, and, consequently, succeed. New York City will be about the same as it is now. In the State Republicans carried their usual number of Assembly. men and Senators and the Legislature will be largely Republican.

INDIANA. The Republicans carried Indiana, but by a majority greatly reduced from that of two years ago, when the State gave Prenident Roosevelt a plurality of 92,000. The congressional districts show a corre sponding falling off in the vote, with th Democrats making such marked gains in some districts that Republican suprem acy is iconardized. In the Eleventh Dis trict, which Fred Landis carried two years ago by 8,000 majority, and in the Eighth, which George W. Cromer carried by 7,000 votes, there were losses Wabash county, in the Eleventh, gave a Democratic majority for the first time in its history, and Miami also went against Landis. The Republicans have carried the Legislature on joint ballot and will control both branches, though their majority will be greatly reduced. The issue it the legislative contests was over temper ance laws, the saloonkeepers and brewer; elements generally supporting the Demo

cratic candidates. IOWA. For the first time in many years the gubernatorial result in Iowa seemed in doubt. Although both Republican and Democratic State managers claimed the election of their candidates for Governor, a complete count was necessary to deter mine the result. Iowa will have ten Re publicans in its next congressional dele gation. The next State Legislature wil be safely Republican and on joint ballot will probably re-elect Jonathan P. Dolliver to the United States Senate. In the State convention which nominated Cum-"standpatters" declared they would bolt the nomination and that they carried out their threats is indicated in the returns. The slump in the Cummins vote is attributed by many to the removal of the circle from the Austarlian ballot by the last Legislature. It has compelled the voter to mark a cross be fore the name of every candidate for whom he desires to vote and encouraged scratching.

NEBRASKA. In Nebraska early returns indicated the election of Sheldon for Governor and the balance of the Republican ticket, with the possible exception of one or two minor offices. Douglas county, in which Omaha is situated, which gave a Demoeratic majority of 2,200 two years ago, in spite of the Roosevelt landslide, gave a plurality for Sheldon of 215, with four small precincts missing, which will slightly increase the plurality for Sheldon. The ndications are the Legislature will be Republican and elect a Republican suc-cessor to Senator Millard. Some of the Populists opposed Shallenberger, the Democratic candidate for Governor, but voted the balance of the fusion ticket.

MAINE.

The spectacular canyalen waged Maine largely reduced the Republican ma jority at the State election held Sept For Governor, William T. Cobb carried the State by 8,000, as against 28,000 in 1904. The Republicans won the Legislature, which names the balance of the State officers. Congressman Chas. E. Littlefield was re-elected after a hot battle with Samuel Gompers and organ-

Elections were held Tuesday in forty-two States, and while the results in a number of instances were of unusual interest, it may be said that generally speaking there were no great surprises. Throughout the South the Democratic State and congressional tickets have been elected by the usual majorities. In the West and East the States that were aligned two years ago it the Democratic or Republican columns show no material change, the Demo crats making gains in some instances and the Republicans in others. The Republicans retain control of Congress by a good majority.

Perhaps the widest general interest in the elections centered in the remarkable fight for Governor which has been waged in New York State between Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, who throughout the campaign has had the support of President Roosevelt, and William Randolph Hearst who has been ranning as the regular Democratic and Independence League nominee. The latest returns available at the time this is written show that Mr. Hughes, while losing nearly all of the principal cities of the State, was successful by about 60,000 plurality. The rural districts brought about the Republican victory. In New York City the Tammany-Independence League judiciary ticket was successful, with possibly one exception, over the candi dates named by the nonpartisan "indiciary nominators."

Massachusetts has re-elected Curtis Guild, Republican, as Governor over District Attorney John B. Moran of Boston, who was the candidate of the Democratic party, the Hearst League and the Prohibitionists. In Chicago I is estimated that the Hearst ticket polled 40,000 votes, but there was a Re publican plurality for the State officers. Pennsylvania has elected Stuart, Re publican, Governor over a fusion opposition by the usual Republican plurality. Michigan, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Connecticut, Minnesota, Indiana and Wisconsin have given Republican pluralities. Nebraska shows a Repub lican plurality. Ohio also shows Republican gains over the Pattison vote of last year. For the first time in years the result in Iowa, on the face of the early returns, seemed in doubt.

The constitution of the new State of Oklahoma will be written by Demo crats. The Indians voted the Democratic ticket almost solidly. Oklahom: also went strongly Democratic in choosing delegates to the constitutional con vention. On the New Mexico-Arizona joint statehood proposition Arizona voted against it, thus defeating the plan.

The Republicans carried Utai, Wyoming and Washington, and seem to have lost Nevada, while both parties claim Colorado. Montana seems to have oeen carried by the Republicans and Texas takes its usual place in the Demoeratic column. In Rhode Island, James H. Higgias, Democrat, was elected

The returns show that the next Congress will be Republican in both branches. The political complexion of the Senate shows a Republican gain of one in Colorado. There are two or three close legislative contests, but they are chiefly between individuals, and the Senate will stand nearly as at present, with fifty-eight Republicans and thirty-two Democrats, leaving a Republican majority of twenty-six. The returns indicate a Republican membership in the House of Representatives of about 227, which is a majority of 68 over the Democrats. This is a decided Republican loss from the results of last year,

when they had a majority of 112. Particular interest, so far as the congressional situation is concerned, has been manifested all over the country in the results in Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. The question in Missouri was whether the Republicans could maintain their hold upon the State. The returns indicate that they have not carried enough districts to justify them in claiming that Missouri is now a Republican State and that it will probably east its electoral vote for a Democratic President next year.

In Pennsylvania, where the heavy loss was anticipated, the result is due to the fact that a fusion ticket, representing both Democrats and Republicans, was in the ffeld in opposition to the regular Penrose Republicans,

In Illinois the Republican losses in the congressional districts were perhaps caused by a return to the normal basis before the McKinley wave of 1904. The situation in Hilmois is no different from that of the country at large, and the Democrats have resumed their position as a strong minority party in the House of Representatives. The election of a House of Representatives with a large Republican majority makes practically certain the election of Cannon as Speaker of the House in the Sixtieth Congress.

Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin, formerly chairman of the Congressional Committee, failed of election. Congressman J. W. Wadsworth, for many years chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington, was defeated in the Thirty-fourth New York District. Congressman Nicholas Longworth was re-elected in Cincinnati,

WISCONSIN. Gov. Davidson, with the Republican State ticket, was elected in Wisconsin. The Governor's plurality is upward of 60,000 and the remainder of the State ticket but little behind, this on one of the lightest votes ever cast. From the returns it is apparent that not much over Edwin S. Stuart-Pennsylvania . . . a two-thirds vote was cast. The apathetic conditions noted before the election | James O. Davidson-Wisconsin...Rep. were too pronounced to be overcome by Fred M. Warner-Michigan..... the State central committees. The returns W. H. Harris-Kansas..........Dem. to the political managers. Mrs. Grote is from the legislative districts indicate the George L. Sheldon-Nebraska.....Rep. the first woman candidate to run for the Republicans will have about the same John A. Johnson-Minnesota Dem. office in Illinois, number in each house as they have had Coe L. Crawford-South Dakota...Rep. for the past six years, which gives them | Henry A. Buchtel-Colorado an overwhelming majority. In Milwaukee District Attorney McGovern was reelected by a little more than 100 plurality. This was the most bitterly fought | Martin F. Ansel-South Carolina. Dem. | State ticket. Republican gains in the contest in the State. McGovern was defeated for the Republican nomination at the primaries and ran as an independent against Boden, his successful competitor. The surprising thing in the contest was the strength shown by the Social Democratic candidate Thiel, and until the final figures were received it looked as though he had won. Complete returns for Milwankee gave Thiel 14,295; McGovern. 13,554, and Boden, Republican, 11,762.

MICHIGAN. With only about 75 per cent of th vote cast that was recorded two years ago, Gov. Fred M. Warner, Republican. has been re-elected by about 90,000 mafority in Michigan, a very heavy gain on his showing of two years ago, when his Democratic opponent made a remarkably strong campaign. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by about the same majority as Warner. Possibly two or three Democrats will gain seats in the Legislature. Michigan will send a solid Republican delegation to Congress all twelve of the party candidates being safe by easy majorities. The Legislature will choose a Senator to succeed Russell A. Alger. William C. McMillan of Detroit, Republican; William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids and Arthur Hill of Saginaw are the favorites, with Congressman Townsend the dark horse.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Republicans won a sweeping vic tory in Pennsylvania. Edwin S. Stuart, Republican, for Governor, was elected by 60,000 plurality over Lewis Emery, Jr. Democratic and Lincoln party candidate. In Philadelphia the old Republican organization was also victorious. Apparently the next Legislature will be largely Re publican in both branches. The Demo crats are believed to have gained four or five Congressmen in the State. One of them is J. Davis Brodhead, probably elected in the Twenty-sixth District over G. A. Schneebeli, Republican, Brodhead is a nephew of the late Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

VERMONT. At the Vermont State election held

Sept. 4 the Republican ticket, headed by Fletcher D. Proctor, son of Senator Rec field Proctor, won handily. The majority, 15,000 for the ticket, was the usual off year Republican figure in the State. SOUTH DAKOTA.

Owing to the light vote cast in the State, the Republicans carried South Dakota by from 25,000 to 35,000 plurality. a falling off of from 15,000 to 20,000 from the vote of two years ago. Philo Hall and William H. Parker, Republicans, were elected Congressmen at large. whelmingly Democratic.

GOVERNORS CHOSEN.

Name. Charles E. Hughes-New York . . . Curtis Guild Jr .- Massachusetts .. Bryant B. Brooks-Wyoming Rollin S. Woodruff-Connecticut. . . Rep., James H. Higgins-Rhode Island. Dem. Braxton B. Comer-Alabama..... Dem. Malcolm R. Patterson-Tennessee. Dem. Thomas M. Campbell—Texas.....Dem. James N. Gillette-California Ren. John Sparks-Nevada Dem. Charles O. Stockslager-Idaho.... Dem.

MISSOURI

Charles M. Flyod-New Hampshire, Rep.

Returns show that the Democrats have regained Missouri. It is only a question of how big the majority is, and it seems certain that it will not fall far short of 30,000. The Democrats elected twelve of the sixteen Congressmen, thereby regaining seven of the districts they lost in the landslide two years ago. St. Louis has gone Republican by a small majority. The Republicans elected two Congressmen from St. Louis and fifteen of the nine teen candidates in the legislative districts. Richard Bartholdt, who has gained a reputation in the peace parliaments of the world, was re-elected and Harry M. Coudrey, who was seated over James J. Butler at the close of the last session of Congress, will get another term. St. Joseph is Democratic- William H. Wallace. Democrat from Kansas City district, is sent to Congres over E. C. Ellis, Republican, now sitting in the House,

MASSACHUSETTS.

Curtis Guild, Jr., for Governor, and the entire Republican ticket were reelected in Massachusetts. Guild's plu rality over John B. Moran, the candi date of the Democrats, Prohibitionists and Independence League, is 32,041 Guild's total vote in the State was 220 781, and Moran's 199,740. Guild last year carried the State against Gen. Charles W. Bartlett by 22,000. The plurality of Eben S. Draper for Lieutenant Governor over E. Gerry Brown, on whom the labor organizations of the State were united, was about 17,000. The campaign was the most remarkable in recent years in the State. The Legislature remains heavily Republican. The State will send three Democratic Congressmen to Washington, as was done two years ago.

All the Democratic candidates in Florda were elected by about 20,000. The Legislature is probably unanimously Democratic. The proposition advocated by Gov. Broward for the drainage of the Evergindes was defeated.

TENNESSEE

Returns indicate a majority of 25,000 or Malcolm R. Patterson, Democrat, over II. Clay Evans, Republican, in Tonnes- at Tamaqua, Pa. The names of the dead The legislative returns were over-

PLURALITIES IN STATES.

| | ~~ | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | st previo | |
| | 196 | 00 | year" e | lection |
| | Rep. | 13000 | Dietr. | I herry |
| Alabama | See Like | 40.000 | | 42, 47 |
| Arkansas | The second | 30,000 | | 48.09 |
| 'allfornia | 10 000 | 50,000 | 2,553 | 200 |
| Colorado | 10,000 | | 7,295 | POLATE A |
| Colorado Connecticut . | 4,000 | V1908 X18 H | | HOW |
| connecticut . | 23,000 | **** | 16,008 | |
| Delaware | 2,500 | 120003 | 4,000 | 11111 |
| Florida | | | **** | 20,84 |
| Georgia | CONTRACTOR | 50,000 | 10001000000000 | 50,46 |
| aldabo Illinois Indiana | | | 3,853 | |
| Hilinois | 140,000 | | 89,770 | |
| Indiana | 20,000 | Dale and | 35,264 | |
| blowa | | | 79,090 | |
| Kansas | 10.000 | | 35,984 | 200000 |
| Maine | | | 27,490 | |
| Massachusetts | 22.011 | -11-11-4 | 35,084 | |
| Mlehigan | | | | |
| | | | 88,243 | 717 (7)7 (7) |
| cMinnesota . | ***** | **** | 58,399 | |
| Missouri | | ***** | **** | 44.68 |
| Montana | 12,000 | WITCHES. | 10,486 | *** |
| Nebraska | 13,000 | | 5,355 | |
| Nevnda | | 5,000 | 1,759 | |
| bNew Hamp. | ****** | Sec. 1 | 8 ,560 | |
| New York | 60,000 | | 80,560 | ***** |
| N. Carolina | | 40 000 | | 49,24 |
| North Dakota Ohio | | | 14,037 | |
| Ohlo | 77.000 | | | 40 00 |
| cOregon | ********* | **** | **** | 27 |
| Donneyleante | do one | | ton ana | |
| Pennsylvania. | 100,000 | ***** | 100,202 | *** |
| ckhode Island | A 914 G W 4 | 23.5 | 9,410 | 25.784 |
| S. Carolina . | *Setnt | 35,000 | ***** | |
| S. Dakota | 35,000 | ***** | 26,800 | |
| Tennessee | Test bear | 25,000 | | 30,95 |
| Texas | ***** | 250,000 | | 203,37 |
| Utah | 5,000 | | 4.781 | |
| Vermont | 15,200 | | 20.682 | 20000 |
| Washington | 12,000 | marking to | 16,150 | 1000 |
| Vermont Washington Wisconsin | 60.000 | | 47.500 | |
| Wyoming | 9.000 | | 4 4000 | 20,000 |
| bResult in | donle | m friend | 1111 | tenesees |
| eGovernor De | ********** | at the state | trey ur | Know |
| CONTRACT DOL 130 | mocrat; | OTHER | Republ | HOREST . |

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Republican State ticket was elected with a plurality of 120,000 for John F. Smulski. Cook county furnishing 50,000. All the Republican State candidates were successful, Smulski running a little behind Francis G. Blair for superintendent of instruction, who has plurality of 130,000, according to first returns—the largest Republican plarality ever given in an off year election, with one exception. A total of 825,000 votes were cast throughout the State-the smallest vote east in a State election in fourteen years, and 251,000 less than in the presidential election of Nov. 8, 1904. The Republican plurality of 125,000 shows a falling off as compared with the extraordinary plurality of 299,000 given Gov. Dencen two years ago. Congressionally, the Democrats have gamed back some of the districts which this Roosevelt vote took from them. Congressman Henry T. Rainey, the only Illinois Democrat in the Fifty-ninth Congress, was re-elected. Ben F. Caldwell, the Democrat defeated two years ago by Zeno Rives, the young Republican of Litchfield, defeated Rives in turn. In the Twenty-third district Foster, Democrat, was elected over Congressman Dickson. These, with the district regained in Chicago, give back to the Democrats three of the districts they lost in 1904, and the Illinois congressional delegation stands twenty-one Republicans and three Democrats. The Republican congressional districts were carried by large pluralities. In the Legislature the Republicans will have eighty-nine House members and they have elected twenty-three of the twentyseven Senators. They had twenty-one of the twenty-four holdover Senators. The joint ballot which will re-elect Shelby M. Cullom to the United States Senate will pell 133 Republican votes out of 204. There had been no attempt on the part of the Democrats to secure control of either body. A feature of the election was the heavy Prohibition vote. The large vote cast for Mrs. Caroline Grote, Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Education, was also a surprise

OHIO.

Early returns in Ohio indicate that the Republicans elected Carmi A. Thompson Secretary of State and their entire country precincis more than balanced their losses in the cities. In the congressional fight the Republicans elected twenty candidates, while one Democrat pulled through. The vote on the Republican judicial ticket in Cincinnati fell below that of the rest of the Republican ticket.

The Republicans elected their State ticket in Utah by about 5,000 plurality, returning Joseph Howell to Congress and electing Joseph E. Frick justice of the Supreme Court. In Salt Lake county, where the American, or anti-Mormon, party centered its efforts, the result was closer. The Democratic vote in Salt Lake shows a falling off of probably 30 per cent. It is estimated that 75 to 90 per cent of the Mormon Democrats in Salt Lake county voted the Republican

CONNECTICUT.

The entire State ticket, all the fire Congressmen and almost as many scats in the Senate and House as they held at the session of the General Assembly were captured by the Republicans in Connecticut. Mayor Charles F. Thayer of Norwich, Democrat, an advocate of municipal ownership, was defeated by Woodruff by about 21,000.

COLORADO.

Chancellor II. A. Buchtel of Deaver niversity was elected Governor of Colorado. His plurality is estimated at about 4,000. All the rest of the ticket went through with him, with the possible exception of Supreme Court Justice William H. Gabbert. The Legislature seems to be Republican.

OREGON.

George E. Chamberlain, Democrat, was re-elected Governor of Oregon at election held June 4. He secured a plurality of 1,200, but the Republicans elected the remainder of the State ticket by pluralities ranging above the 5,000 mark. The Legislature is heavily Republican.

In North Carolina the vote was light. It is estimated to be Democratic by about 40,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Far and Near-Sir George Lewis, solicitor for the

Marlboroughs, says no deed separating the duke and duchess has been signed. Four men were killed and one seriously injured by an explosion in the dryhouse at the Dupont Powder Company's plant are Thomas Purcell, Wilson Sassman, Calvin Gerber, Edward Treisbach,